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37182
S/185/62/007/004/004/018
D407/D301

AUTHOR: Drobachenko, A. V.

TITLE: On the influence of repulsive forces between nucleons on the photo-effect cross-section

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 4, 1962, 361-365

TEXT: The integral cross-section and the mean energy of photo-absorption are calculated, with allowance for inter-nucleonic repulsive forces. The calculations are based on J. Levinger-H. Bethe's theory (Ref. 4: Phys. Rev., 78, 115, 1950), in particular on the rule of sums. By virtue of Schrödinger's equation, the effective integral cross-section of dipole photon-absorption by nuclei can be expressed by:

$$\int \sigma(W)dW = 0.015AF \text{ Mev} \cdot \text{barn}, \qquad (1)$$

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On the influence of...

where A is the number of nucleons in the nucleus, and F is determined by the Hamiltonian $\hat{H}$ of the nucleus and the wave function ψ_0 of its ground state. For the mean energy of photo-absorption one obtains

$$\overline{W} = \frac{\int \sigma(W) W \, dW}{\int \sigma(W) dW} = - \frac{8M}{FA\hbar^2} \int \psi_0^* \left([\hat{H}, g] \right)^2 \psi_0 d\tau . \qquad (3)$$

A formula is given for the potential of proton-neutron pair interaction, short-range repulsive forces being taken into account. It is noted that the repulsive forces in pair inter-

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On the influence of...

actions manifest themselves only through the "displaced" potential of attraction $V(r)$; this is taken in the form of a rectangular well. The parameters s_c and b_c of the depth and width of the well depend on the spin state of the nucleon pair. These parameters are calculated from experimental data of neutron scattering by protons. The dependence of the mean energy of photon absorption on the relative weight of exchange forces x is plotted in a figure. It was found that as a result of the repulsive forces the mean energy and the integral cross-section of photo-absorption increase considerably. Thus, with $r_0 = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-13}$cm and $x = 0.5$, the mean energy increases by 35%, and the cross section by 20%. There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 5 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: R. Jastrow, Phys. Rev., 81, 165, 1951; L. Gomes, J. Walecka, V. Weisskopf, Ann. Phys., 3, 241, 1958; C. Werntz,

Card 3/4

S/185/62/007/004/004/018
D407/D301

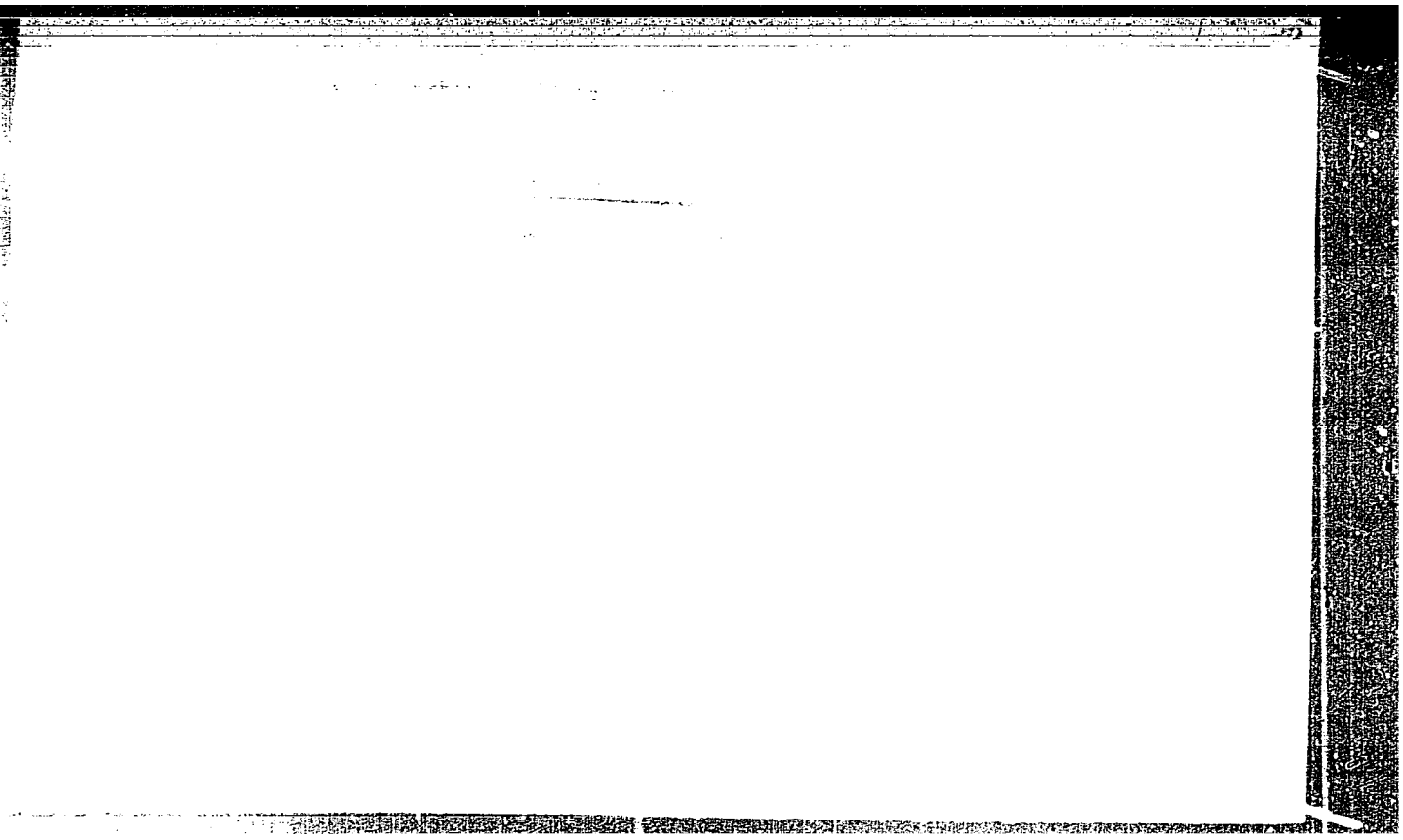
On the influence of...

Phys. Rev., 121, 849, 1961; J. Levinger, H. Bethe, Phys. Rev., 78, 115, 1950.

ASSOCIATION: Kharkivs'kyy derzhuniversytet im. A.M. Gor'kogo (Kharkiv State University im. A.M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: August 24, 1961

Card 4/4



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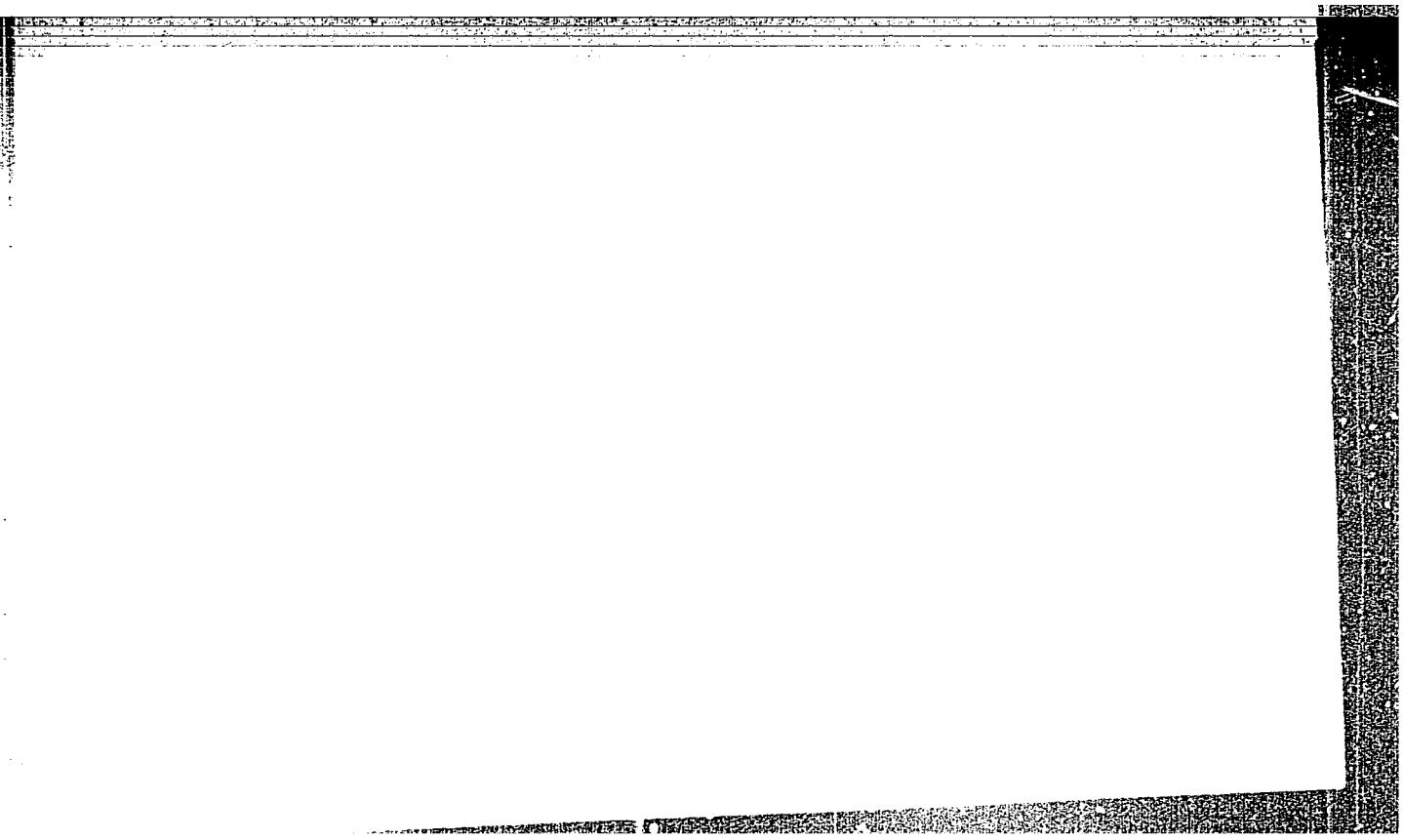

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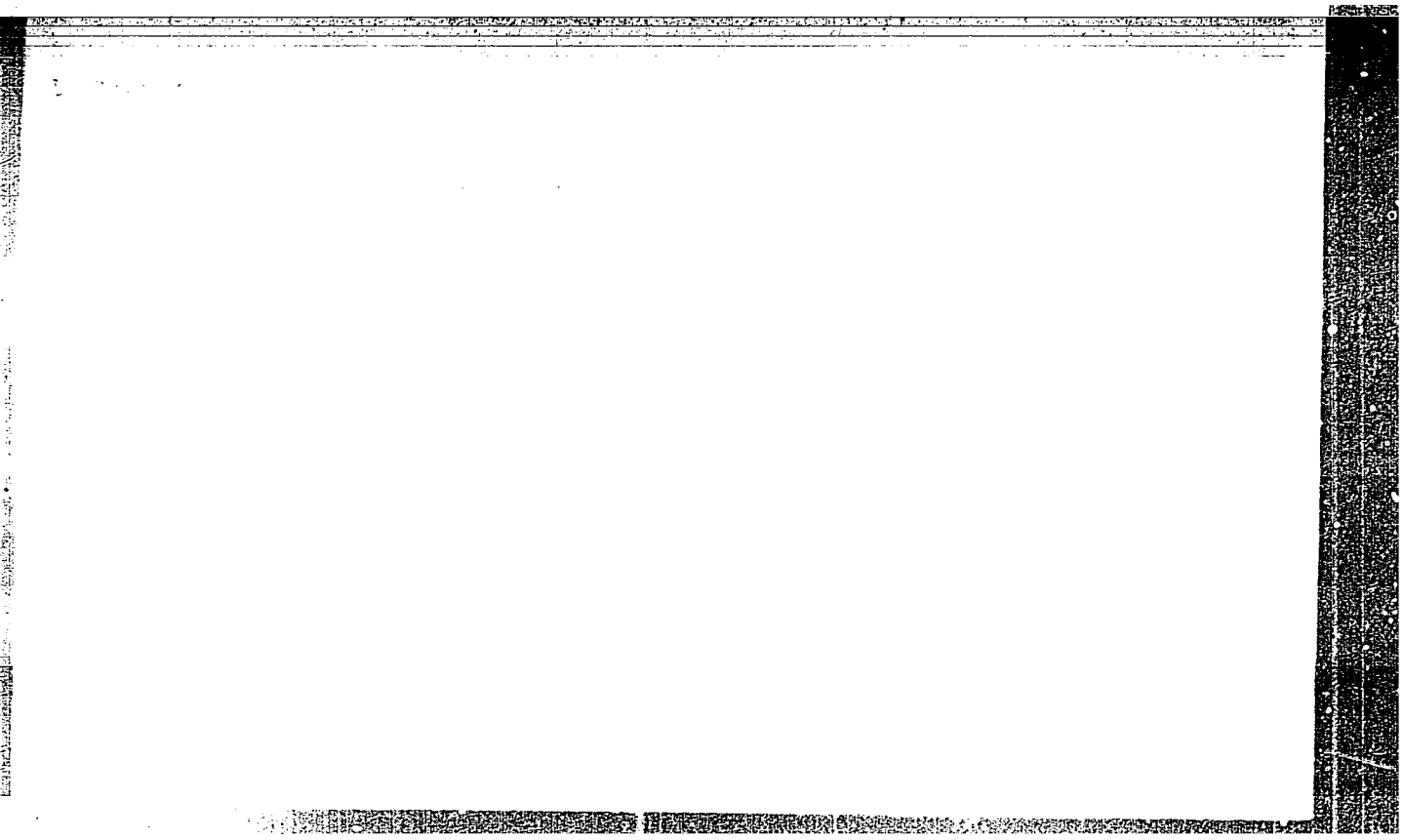

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041121(

S/185/63/008/001/001/024
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Sytenko, O. H. and Drobachenko, O. V.

TITLE: Theory of non-local potential

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 1, 1963, 5-10

TEXT: The authors consider proton scattering by protons assuming that the interaction is described by a non-local potential and taking into account the Coulomb repulsion. The equation of the radial function of the S state is solved. The effective radius and the form parameter are expressed in terms of the coefficients of the expansion of the exact solution u and the asymptotic one $\bar{u}$, assuming small energies. The scattering length in the limit k = 0 is obtained in terms of integrals of Bessel functions, then u_0, u_1, $\bar{u}_0$, $\bar{u}_1$ are determined. The scattering parameters expanded in powers of 1/ßR are

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Theory of non-local potential

S/185/63/008/001/001/024
D234/D308

$$-\frac{1}{\beta a} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\beta^3}{\pi^2\lambda} - 1\right) + \left(\ln\frac{\beta R}{2} - \frac{\beta^3}{\pi^2\lambda} + 1 - \gamma\right)\frac{1}{\beta R} + \left(\frac{\beta^3}{\pi^2\lambda} - 1\right)\frac{1}{(\beta R)^2} + \ldots$$

$$\beta r_0 = 1 + \frac{2\beta^3}{\pi^2\lambda} - \frac{2}{3}\left(1 + \frac{5\beta^3}{\pi^2\lambda}\right)\frac{1}{\beta R} + \ldots, \quad (21)$$

$$P(\beta r_0)^3 = -\frac{\beta^3}{2\pi^2\lambda} + \left(\frac{8}{15}\cdot\frac{\beta^3}{\pi^2\lambda} - \frac{1}{30}\right)\frac{1}{\beta R} + \ldots, \quad (22)$$

γ being Euler's constant. The depth parameter of the potential is

$$S = \frac{\pi^2\lambda}{\beta^3} \quad (23)$$

Card 2/3

(24)

and the characteristic radius is

$$b = \frac{3}{\beta}\left(1 - \frac{4}{3\beta R}\right) \qquad (25)$$

The potential parameters and the effective radius are tabulated and compared with those for the proton-neutron system. The differences are small but exceed experimental errors; coulombic repulsion decreases S and b. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kharkivs'kyy derzhuniversytet im. O. M. Hor'koho (Kharkiv State University im. A. M. Gor'kiy); Kharkivs'kyy aviatsiynyy instytut (Kharkiv Institute of Aviation)

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1962

Card 3/3

SITENKO, A.G. [Sytenko, O.H.]; DROBACHENKO, O.V.

Effect of nonlocal nucleon-nucleon interaction on the cross section of the photoeffect. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 8 no.7:728-731 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Gor'kogo i Khar'kovskiy aviatsionnyy institut.
(Nuclear reactions) (Photoelectricity)

DZYAK, V.N., prof.; DROBACHEVSKAYA, A.A.; GRANOVSKAYA, E.V.

Some types of therapy in chronic coronary insufficiency.
Vrach. delo no.7:26-30 Jl'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii II (zav. - prof. V.N.Dzyak) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i dorozhnaya bol'nitsa.
(CORONARY HEART DISEASE)

DROBAKH, A.F., inzhener.

Control of transformer overloading by means of a communication switchboard. Energetik 4 no.1:32-33 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:4)
(Electric transformers) (Remote control)

PETROV, Andrey Ivanovich; [redacted] Viktor Terent'yevich; PETROVA, Ye.A., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Measuring pressures and fluid and gas losses in oil production] Izmereniia davlenii i raskhodov zhidkosti i gaza na neftianykh promyslakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 178 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Oil fields--Production methods) (Measuring instruments)

PETROV, Andrey Ivanovich; DROBAKH, Viktor Terent'yevich; PETROVA, E.A., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Techniques of measuring the pressure and consumption of fluids and gas] Tekhnika izmereniia davlenii i raskhodov zhidkosti i gaza. 2., dop. i perer. izd. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 246 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Fluids—Measurement) (Pressure--Measurement)

PETROV, Andrey Ivanovich; DROBAKH, Viktor Terent'yevich; PETROVA, Ye.A., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Techniques of measuring the pressure and consumption of fluids and gas] Tekhnika izmereniia davlenii i raskhodov zhidkosti i gaza. 2. dop. i perer. izd. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 246 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Pressure--Measurement)
(Oil well drilling fluids--Measurement)
(Oil wells--Hydraulic fracturing)
(Gas, Natural--Measurement)

ALEKSANDROV, A.M., inzh.; BAZHENOV, V.S., inzh.; BOBROVNIKOV, B.N., inzh.; VAGANOV, M.P., inzh.; GUREVICH, B.M., inzh.; DZHIBELLI, V.S., inzh.; DROBAKH, V.T., inzh.; ISAKOVICH, R.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHRUSTIN, A.G., inzh.; KONENKOV, K.S., inzh.; MININ, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PEVZNER, V.B., inzh.; PESKIN, G.L., inzh.; PORTER, L.G., inzh.; RYADILOV, A.N., inzh.; SLUTSKIY, L.B., inzh.; FEDOSOV, I.V., inzh.; FRENKEL', B.A., inzh.; TSIMBLER, Yu.A., inzh.; SHUL'GIN, V.Kh., inzh.; ESKIN, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOROB'YEV, D.T., inzh. [deceased]; SINEL'NIKOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHENDLER, Yu.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; NESMELOV, S.V., inzh., zam. glav. red.; NOVIKOVA, M.M., ved. red.; RASTOVA, G.V., ved. red.; SOLGANIK, G.Ya., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Automation and apparatus for controlling and regulating production processes in the petroleum and petroleum chemical industries] Avtomatizatsiia, pribory kontrolia i regulirovaniia proizvodstvennykh protsessov v neftianoi i neftekhimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat. Book 3. [Control and automation of the processes of well drilling, recovery, transportation, and storage of oil and gas] Kontrol' i avtomatizatsiia protsessov bureniia skvazhin, dobychi, transporta i khraneniia nefti i gaza. 1963. 551 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Automation)

(Petroleum production--Equipment and supplies)

CHERVA, M.; DROBAKHA, V.

Training efficient workers for the construction industry. Sil'. bud. 13 no.10:18-19 O '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Direktor L'vovskoy oblastnoy shkoloy masterov sel'skokhozyaystvennogo stroitel'stva (for Cherva).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Vendelin CUNDERLIK, Milan RAPOS and Martin DROBNY, Department of Experimental Cytology, Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (Oddelenie experimentalnej cytologie Ustavu Experimentalnej mediciny Slovenskej akademie vied) Bratislava, and Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Okres Institute of Public Health (Gynekologicko-porodnicke oddelenie Okresneho ustavu narodneho zdravia) Nove Zamky.

"FCS Histochemical Localization of Corticoids in Rabbit Adrenals."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 18, No 5, 1963; pp 400-402.

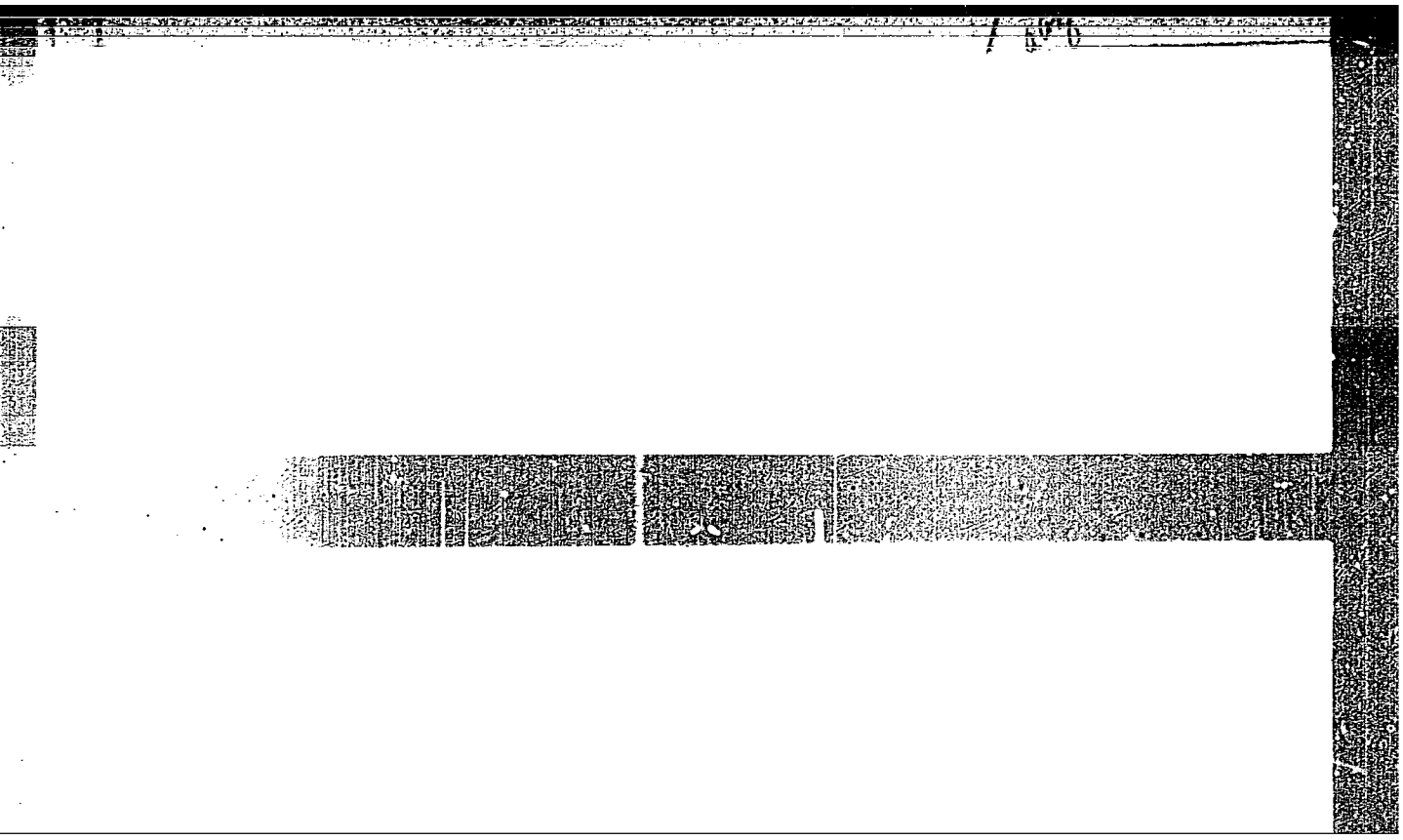
Abstract [German summary modified]: The ferric-chloride-Schiff technic of staining as described earlier by Indian authors was found suitable for essentially qualitative corticoid determination in rabbit adrenals. Four photomicrographs; 9 Western, 3 Czech (1 unpublished), 1 Indian, 1 Hungarian, 1 Soviet reference.

1/1

DROBANTSEVA, N. T.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Effect of Some Anions and Cations on the Process of Chrome Plating in Order to Increase Its Effectiveness." Cand Tech Sci, Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute, Khar'kov, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal-Khimiya, No 9, Moscow, May 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954



AID P - 5089

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 18/26

Author : Drobantseva, N. T., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : Colored chrome plating

Periodical : Vest. mash., 5, 68, My 1956

Abstract : The author describes electrochemical methods used for

Drobantseva, N.T.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. J-11
Electrochemical Manufactures. Electrical Precipitation.
Chemical Sources of Current.

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27558

Author : N.T. Drobantseva, A.N. Sysoyev.
Inst :
Title : Study of Combined Type Chromium Plating Baths.

Orig Pub: Zh. prikl. khimii, 1956, 29, No 4, 589-595.

Abstract: The influence of addition of various substances on the chromium plating process was investigated. Addition of Li, Na, Zr, Cs in amounts equivalent to 1% of H_2SO_4 of the wight of CrO_3 does not practically influence in any way. Addition of W and Mo compounds results in the formation of Cr-W and Cr-Mo alloys with high anticorrosion properties, but at a very low current efficiency. Fluorine ions, SiF_6^{2-} and BF_4^-, produce an increase of the current efficiency (up to 25%) and improve the quality of

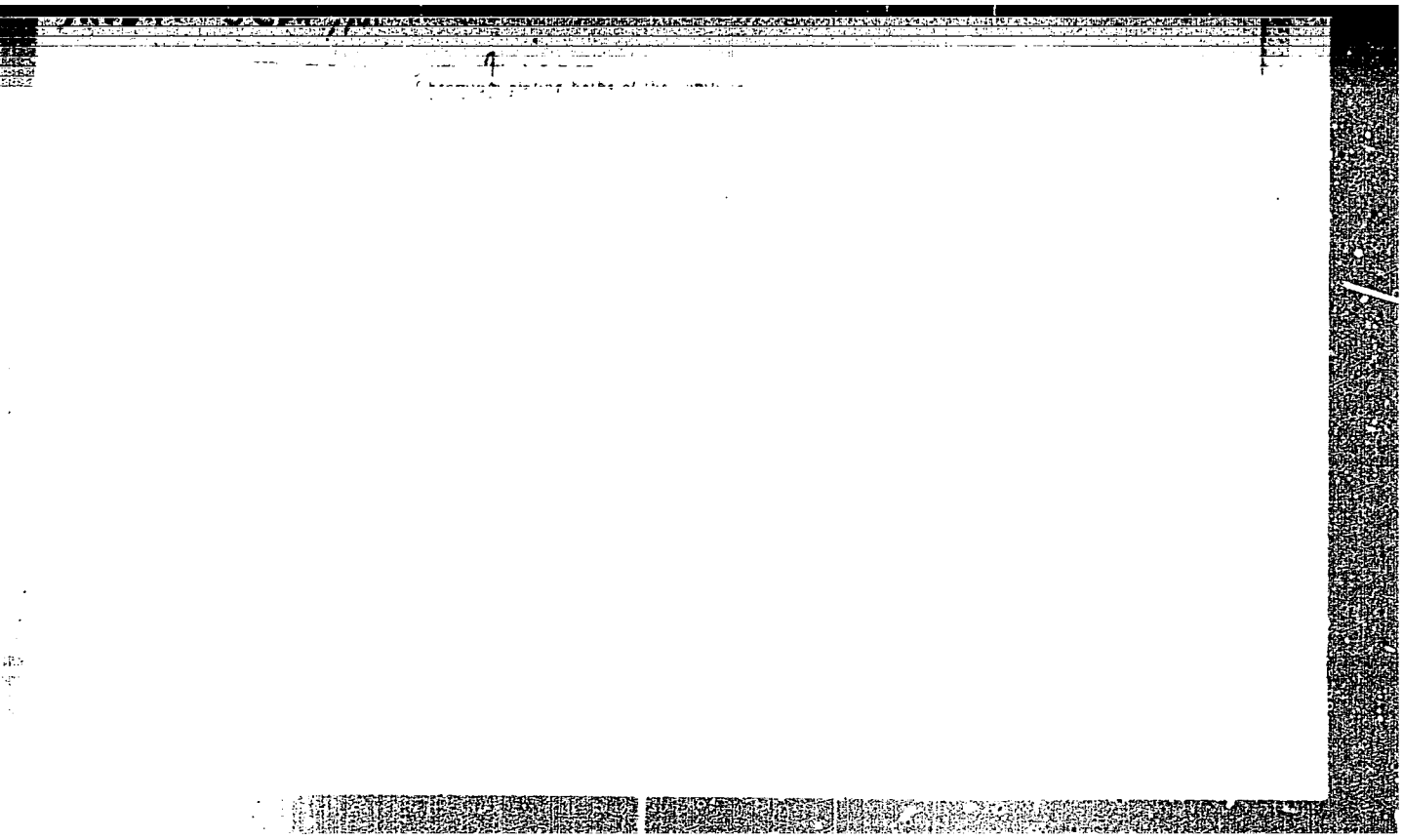
Card : 1/2 -8-

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. J-11
Electrochemical Manufactures. Electrical Precipitation.
Chemical Sources of Current.

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27558

the chromium deposition in case SO_4^{2-} (in the concentration of about 0.5% of the weight of CrO_3) is present. If there is no SO_4^{2-}, the results will be unsatisfactory. Platings made with combined baths (containing several additional anions) are harder than platings made with ordinary baths, they are less porous and show thin and short lines of a net of fissures. Bibliography with 14 titles.

Card : 2/2 -9-



LEVIN, A.I

25(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1389

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fizicheskoy khimii

Teoriya i praktika elektroliticheskogo khromirovaniya (Theory and Practice of Electrolytic Chromium Plating) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1957.
231 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Resp. Eds.: Vagramyan, A.T., Professor, N.T. Kudryavtsev, Professor, and M.A. Shlugar, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Yegorov, N.G.; Tech. Ed.: Pavlovskiy, A.A.

PURPOSE: This book is for engineers, industrial workers, members of scientific research institutions and teachers concerned with modern methods of electroplating and the manfacture of corrosion-resistant metallic instruments.

COVERAGE: The collection contains sixteen reports and the texts of several discussions presented before the March 1955 Conference on the Theory and Practice of Chromium Plating, sponsored jointly by the Institute of Physical Chemistry, AS USSR, and the Moscow Scientific, Engineering and Technical Society for Instrument Making. The reports reflect the conference's aim of a wide exchange of opinion on problems of chromium electrodeposition and offer solutions

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Sprague, A.B., and S.T. Prokhorova. Comparative Investigation of Chromium-plating Processes in Universal and Combined-type Baths 61

Card 2/4

137-58-6-12950

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 252 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sysoyev, A.N., Drobantseva, N.T.

TITLE: Comparative Investigation of a Chrome-plating Process in Baths of Standard Type and Combination Types (Sravnitel'noye issledovaniye protsessa khromirovaniya v vannakh standartnogo i kombinirovannogo tipov)

PERIODICAL: V sb. Teoriya i praktika elektrolit. khromirovaniya. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 61-76

ABSTRACT: The effect of additions of various anions and cations and their combinations on the process of chrome plating was investigated. A customary standard bath containing 250 g of CrO_3 and 2.5 g of H_2SO_4 per liter of solution was taken to serve as a term of comparison. A study of polarization characteristics of Cr deposition, hardness measurements, and metallographic and X-ray examinations revealed the following: Addition of various cations in the form of sulfate compounds in quantities equivalent to 1% of H_2SO_4 in terms of the weight of CrO_3 has comparatively little effect on the results of chrome plating;

Card 1/2

Comparative Investigation of a (cont.)

simultaneous introduction of additions of various anions increases the current efficiency and widens the ranges of working temperatures and of cd during which bright deposits are obtained; a smaller decrease in current efficiency with an increase of temperature is characteristic of combination baths as compared to the standard bath; Cr deposits produced in combination baths possess sharply defined structural characteristics which differentiate them from deposits produced in standard baths; introduction of SiF_6^{2-} and F^- anions as catalysts of the chrome-plating process does not result in high values of the current efficiency, but causes uneven quality of the coatings produced. In order to increase the current efficiency, produce nonporous coatings, and make possible automation of the chrome-plating process, the use of simultaneous additions of various anions is recommended. Bibliography: 16 references.

D.A.

1. Chromium plating--Test results 2. Electrolytes--Effectiveness
3. Ions--Chemical effects

Card 2/2

5.1310

77644
SOV/80-33-2-19/52

AUTHORS: Sysoyev, A. N., Drobantseva, N. T., Platonina, O. A.

TITLE: Study of Cathodic Films Formed in Electrolysis of Cnromic Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 372-378 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Chemical composition, properties, and mechanism of formation of cathodic films formed upon electrolysis of pure chromic acid were studied. Copper and steel cathodes of 0.1 dm^2 surface area and platinum and lead anodes were used. The electrolyte was aqueous solution of CrO_3 without $SO_4^=$ ions. Dense cathodic films were obtained at current density D_c = 20-25 amp/dm^2 (C stands for cathode), temperature of electrolyte 35-50°, concentration of CrO_3 200-250 g/l and time of electrolysis 10-15 min. Figure 2 illustrates

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kinetics of film formation.

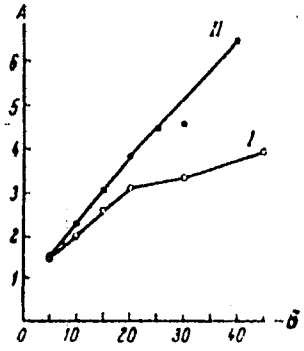

Fig. 2. Increase in film weight as a function of time of electrolysis. (A) Weight of film (in mg/0.1 dm^2); (B) time (in min). Formation of film; (I) on copper; (II) on steel.

Study of Cathodic Films Formed in Electrolysis of Caromic Acid

7(5)4
SOV/80-33-2-19/52

Chemical analysis of the cathodic films showed that they consist mainly of trivalent chromium, probably in the form of $Cr(OH)_3$. Upon dissolution of the film in hot (80-90°) 6N H_2SO_4 or 0.1N HCl, a thin continuous deposit of metallic chromium is disclosed underneath the film, indicating that discharge of chromium ions takes place underneath the dense, nonporous film. These facts indicate that the sexivalent chromium ions are reduced to metallic chromium stepwise rather than directly. Study of the film properties has shown high corrosion stability, poor solubility in acids and bases, high oil absorption power (40%), strong adherence to the metal surface and to paint coatings. These properties suggest that the cathodic films can be used as ground coats under paints. There are 4 figures; 2 tables; and 15 references, 6 Soviet, 4 German, 5 U.S. The U.S. references are: Sargent, Trans. Am. Electroch. Soc.,

Card 3/4

Study of Cathodic Films Formed in Electrolysis of Chromic Acid

77-58
307/80-33-2-19/52

37, 479 (1920); R. R. Rogers, Trans. Am. Electroch. Soc., 68, 391 (1935); C. A. Snavely, C. L. Faust, J. Electroch. Soc., 97, 99 (1950); C. Kasper, J. Res. Nat. Bur. St., 9, 353 (1932), 11, 515 (1933); A. Brenner, F. Ogburn, J. Electroch. Soc., 96, 347 (1949).

SUBMITTED June 4, 1959

Card 4/4

25061
S/080/60/033/010/013/029
D216/D306

5 4700

AUTHORS: Sysoyev, A.N., and Drobantseva, N.T.

TITLE: A self-regulating tetrachromate electrolyte

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 10, 1960, 2261 - 2267

TEXT: The principle of self-regulating electrolytes is the control and maintenance of $(CrO_3/SO_4'') \cong 100$ in the cell, which in normal runs has to be controlled by sampling and chemical assay. This complicates the plating process and does not maintain the stability. The self-regulating electrolyte is based on the use of catalysts in form of acids or salts which are sparingly soluble in the chromium electrolyte. For this aim the strontium sulphate and hydrogen silicophosphate salts of alkali metals are used. The self-regulating electrolyte is based on the resulting solutions and corresponding anion equilibria present in the solution and excess salt where solubility in the electrolyte is governed by the optimum concentra-

Card 1/5

tion of catalyst anions in the cell. The authors then point out that the solubility of $CaSO_4$ could be lowered by means of $CaCO_3$ so that the following relation is held: $(Ca^{++}) \cdot (SO_4'') = 17\ P_{CaSO_4} =$ = const. This was used as the basis in investigating the self-regulating electrolyte of so-called tetrachromate type. In order to investigate the possible use of $CaSO_4$ as an added catalyst in self-regulating electrolytes the solubility of $CaSO_4$ in chromic acid solutions was determined, as well as the effect of temperature and CrO_3 concentration on $CaSO_4$ solubility. The determination was done over periods ranging from a few days to 6 months. The results show that use of a saturated $CaSO_4$ solution for the region of large concentrations yields the SO_4'' which at a concentration of the order of 700 g/l reaches the optimum $\frac{SO_4''}{CrO_3} \cong 0.01$. It should be noted that

with the increase in temperature the solubility of $CaSO_4$ for the medium concentrations (200-400 g/l CrO_3) increases while at 1000 g/l of CrO_3 the solubility does not change with temperature. The solutions with concentration of CrO_3 of 250 g/l heated to 100°C dissolve more than 50 gms. of $CaSO_4$, which on cooling down deposits the large crystals of $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$. The appearance of supersaturation and metastable compositions in $H_2 CrO_4$ is small. The nature of $CaSO_4$ solubility in CrO_3 is not clear. As shown by K.G. Parfenov, the solubility of $CaSO_4$ in H_2SO_4 solutions containing 50, 100, 200 gms. of H_2SO_4 per liter is not high. It is suggested that chromic acid reacts with $CaSO_4$ in following way $H_2Cr_2O_7 + CaSO_4 \rightleftharpoons H_2SO_4 +$ + $CaCr_2O_7$ which could proceed without a change in the pH of the solution. The reversible character of $CaSO_4$ solubility in chromic

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A self-regulating tetrachromate ...

acid is of a great interest in the field of chromium plating. The solubility of $CaSO_4$ may be lowered by increasing the concentration of Ca^{++} by means of $CaCO_3$. It was established that at CrO_3 concentration of 250-300 g/l, an addition of 50-70 g/l of $CaCO_3$ resulted in optimum ratio $\frac{CrO_3}{SO_4''} \simeq 100$, hence the principle of self-regulation. The current efficiency was determined simultaneously on three solutions. The results show that maximum efficiency is obtained at a CrO_3 concentration of 300 g/l - this solution in the main corresponds to the calcium tetrachromate. To determine and compare the current efficiencies of different electrolytes three were chosen; (1) normal tetrachromate (2) standard and (3) self-regulating tetrachromate. The results obtained at 20°C show that the self-regulating electrolyte indicates the highest current efficiency. The plating was polishable, (obtained at 10-50 A/cm^2 and 18-25°C)

Card 4/5

had a thickness of 200 μ (at 40 A/dm^2 at 20°C), hardness H_v = 804 and a low porosity of 20 - 25 μ. This high density of the plating suggests that by using a self-regulating electrolyte, the direct plating of steel can be achieved without the use of a Cu or Ni base. There are 7 figures, 2 tables and 10 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: P. Morisset, J. Oswald, C. Draper, R. Pinner, Chromium Plating, Teddington, England, 1954; J.E. Stareck, Am. pat. 260022, 1953; F. Passal, Am. pat. 2640021, 1953.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenina (Politechnic Institute im. V.I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1960

Card 5/5

SYSOYEV, A.N.; DROBANTSEVA, N.T.

Comparative study of the throwing power of chromium electrolytes.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.6:1360-1362 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Chromium plating) (Electrolysis)

L 46845-66 EWT(m)/T DS/GD
ACC NR: AT6024966 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0025/0032

26
B+1

AUTHOR: Drobantseva, N. T.; Saymanova, A. I.

ORG: Kharkov Polytechnic Institute imeni V. I. Lenin (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Comparative study of chromium deposits from tetrachromate and standard electrolytes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye obshchoy i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Zashchitnyye metallicheskiye i oksidnyye pokrytiya, korroziya metallov i issledovaniya v oblasti elektrokhimii (Protective metallic and oxide coatings, corrosion of metals, and studies in electrochemistry). Moscow, Nauka, 1965, 25-32

TOPIC TAGS: chromium plating, chromate, electrodeposition

ABSTRACT: Certain structural characteristics of chromium deposits from cold tetrachromate baths of ordinary and self-regulating types were studied in comparison to deposits from a standard bath. The bath compositions and the electrodeposition conditions were as follows: (1) Ordinary tetrachromate bath; composition (g/l): CrO_3 380, NaOH 60, H_2SO_4 0.9-1, Cr_2O_3 8-12, $MgSO_4$ 2.5; temperature 18-25°, D_c = 10-50 A/dm^2. (2) Self- regulating tetrachromate bath; composition: CrO_3 270, $CaCO_3$ 50-60, $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ 5-20; temperature 18-25°, D_c = 10-50 A/dm^2. (3) Standard bath; composition: CrO_3 250, H_2SO_4 2.5; temperature 55°, D_c = 10-50 A/dm^2. Laboratory experiments and

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ACC NR: AT6024966 O

industrial practice showed that the self-regulating tetrachromate electrolyte has a number of advantages over the standard electrolyte: the current efficiency is 2.5-3 times higher, the electrolyte is stable during the electrodeposition process, and its use makes the correction for sulfuric acid unnecessary. The chromium deposits from the self-regulating electrolyte are very compact, which makes it possible to obtain nonporous, corrosion-resistant coatings without copper and nickel underlayers. All these factors simplify and reduce the cost of the technological process of chromium plating. It is recommended that the use of the self-regulating tetrachromate electrolyte be expanded. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 25Nov63/ ORIG REF: 015/ OTH REF: 007

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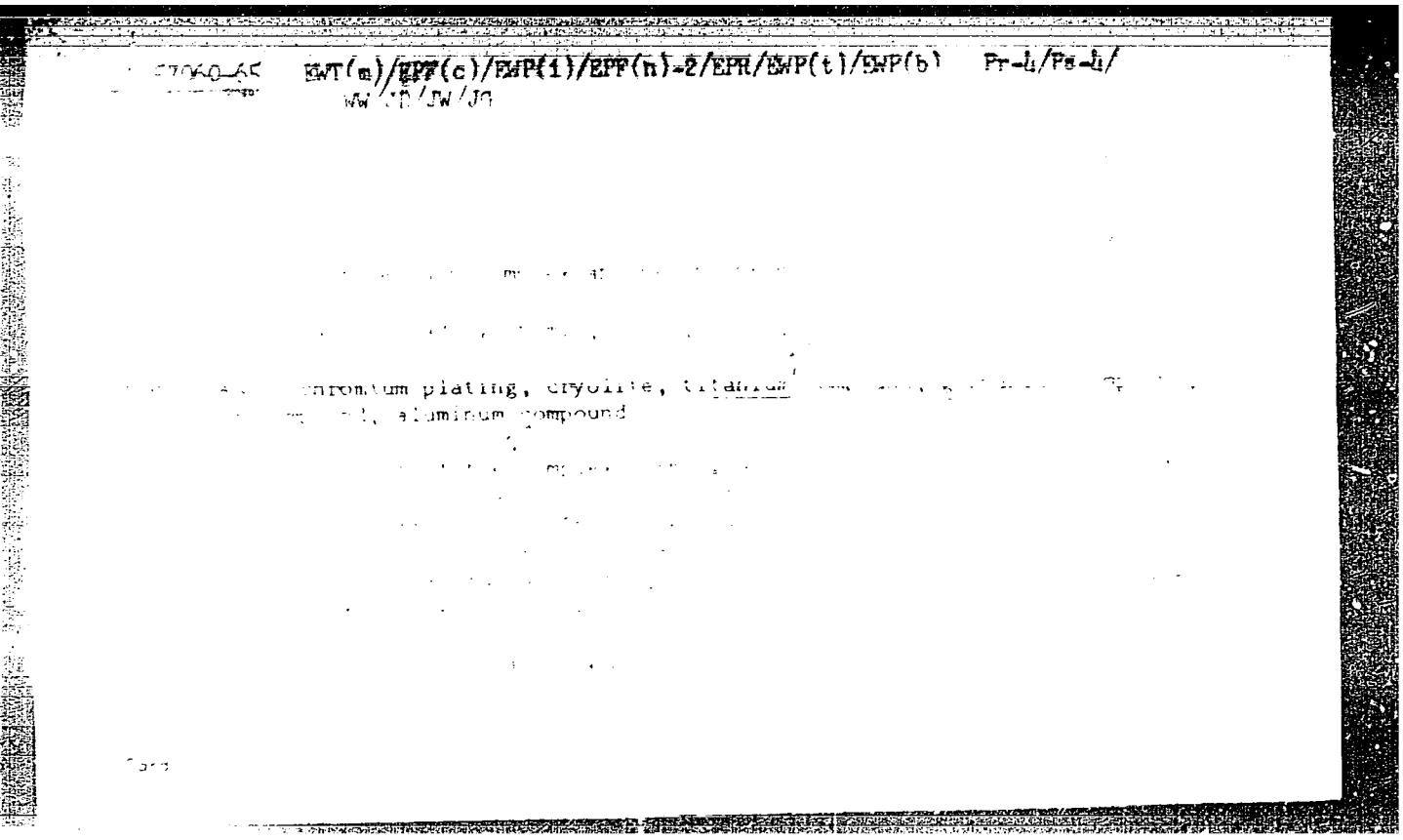
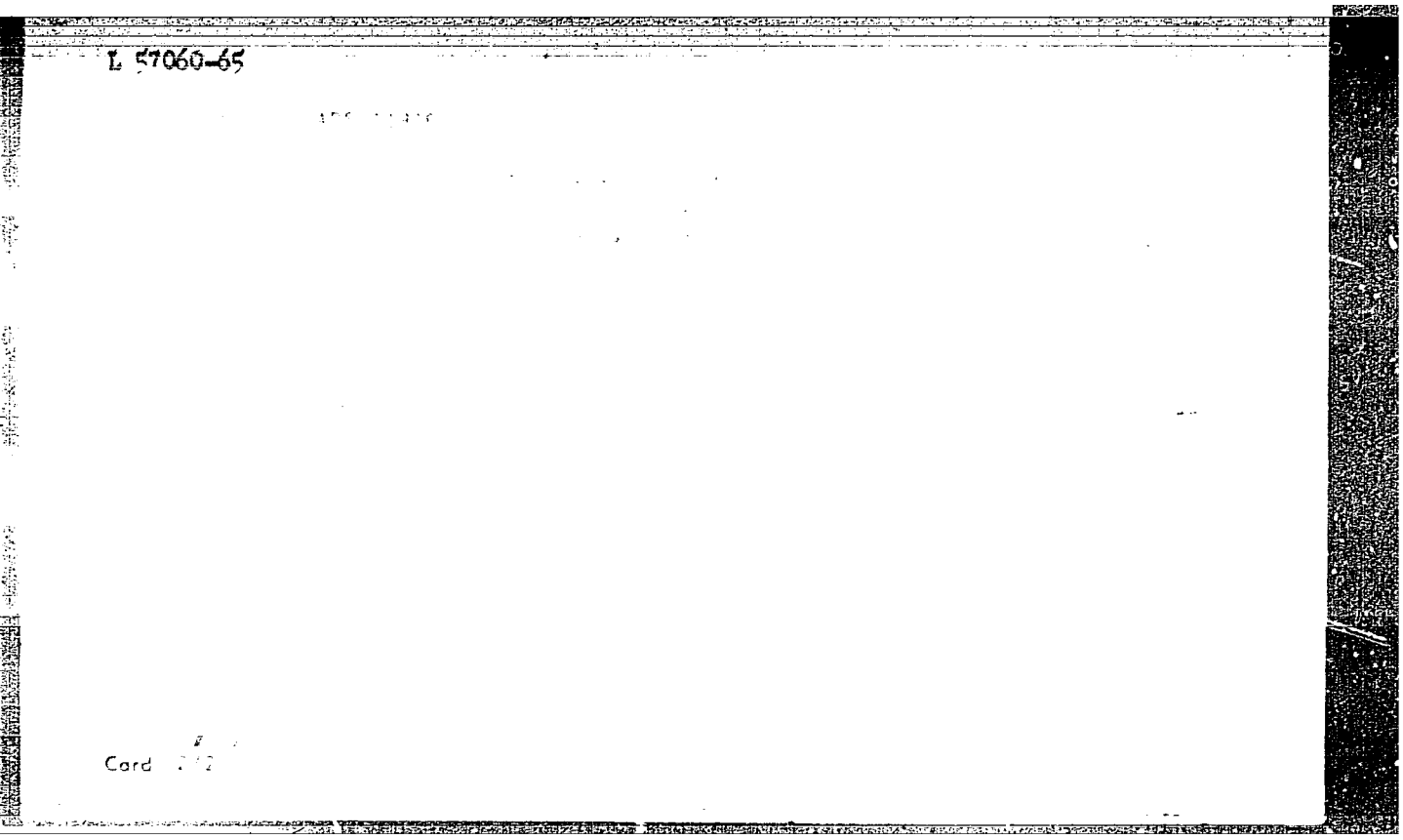


EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Pe-4/
WW/JW/JG

chromium plating, cryolite, tri

aluminum compound



DROBASHCHENKO, Ivan Tikhonovich; KSENOFONTOV, Aleksandr Nilovich; KRAVTSOV, V.N., prepodavatel', red.; MAKHOTENKO, B.S., prepodavatel', red.; MIRSKAYA, V.V., red.izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of electronics and radio engineering] Osnovy elektroniki i radiotekhniki. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 283 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Rostovskiy gorno-elektromekhanicheskiy tekhnikum (for Kvartsov). 2. Novocherkasskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy tekhnikum (for Makhotenko).

(Electronics) (Radio) (Transistors)

DROBASHEVA, T.I., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Formation of sulfate ions in the oxidation of colloidal sulfides of heavy metals in aqueous solutions." Novocherkassk, 1958, 23 pp with illustrations (Min of Higher Education USSR. Novocherkassk Order of Labor Red Banner Polytech Inst im S. Ordzhonikidze) 130 copies (KL, 32-58, 106)

DUROV, S.A.; PKHALAGOVA, Dz.M.; DROBASHEVA, T.I.; FROLOVA, R.I.

Oxidation of silver sulfide as the cause of the removal of the chloride ion from mountain river waters in central Kazakhstan. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 2 no.11: 98-100 N '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Kazakhstan--Water--Analysis)

DIBROV, G.D.; DROBASHEVA, T.I.; OSTRIKOV, M.S.

Hydration of portland cement clinker and its mineral constituents in the presence of small amounts of alkali metal sulfates. Koll. zhur. 25 no.3:304-309 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Rostovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut i Rostovskiy universitet.

DROBASHEVSKAYA, L.M.

KRAINSKAYA-IGNATOVA, V.N.; CHERNENKO, M.I.; DROBASHEVSKAYA, L.M.; RESHETNYAK, K.K.

Method of investigating iso-immune antibodies in human blood serum; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3:50-51 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (direktor - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Yu.TSarlenko). (Rh factor)

DROBASHEVSKAYA, L.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOLENKO-LEONZO, N.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Length of the existence of erythrocytes from transfused globular cells in a recipient's body. Vop.perel.krovi 4:116-124 '55. (MLRA 9:12)
(BLOOD--TRANSFUSION) (ERYTHROCYTES)

DROBCHENKO, A.T.

136-1-6/20

AUTHORS: Babadshan, A.A., Aglitskiy, V.A., Drobchenko, A.T., Garenskikh, A.D., Bulatov, V.D., Kondrashov, D.P., Medvedev, V.K. and Milyayev, V.L.

TITLE: Treatment of Polymetallic Sulphide Concentrates in a Converter by Pyrometallurgical Selection (Pererabotka polimetallicheskikh sul'fidnykh kontsentratov v konvertere metodom pirometallurgicheskoy selektsii)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, No.1, pp. 24 - 30 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The method described for the treatment of copper-zinc and copper-lead beneficiation products depends on the blowing of these in a converter with a carbon-air mixture after preliminary oxidation. The method was adopted at the Kirovgrad Works after tests in which the following participated: L.N. Leonov, K.L. Demyak, L.M. Kabanov, Sh.G. Bolgozhin, P.I. Dochello, G.I. Chermnykh, F.P. Kulenko, N.P. Savchenko, K.Ya. Shreyber and M.D. Galimov at the Kirovgrad Works and P.S. Vlasov, M.S. Khamylov, I.S. Reunov and others at the Karabashskiy Copper Smelting Works (Karabashskiy medenlavil'nyy zavod). After briefly mentioning preliminary experiments in 16- and 40-ton converters, the article goes on to describe the characteristics of the materials used. These consisted of a wide variety of polymetallic materials with a

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Treatment of Polymetallic Sulphide Concentrates in a Converter by Pyrometallurgical Selection

copper and zinc content of 5 - 25% and a sulphur content of over 30%. Difficulties with coal injection were encountered in tests and care had to be exercised in balancing concentrate feed rate with the blowing rate. During the first (melting) stage, the gas is rich in sulphur trioxide, which is neutralised in the second (oxidation) stage by the zinc dust evolved; for the third (reducing) stage, a bath temperature of 1 350 - 1 450 °C is recommended. The article discusses the characteristics of the stages and shows contents of sulphur and zinc against time (Figs. 1, 2 and 3). From a joint study of the full-scale process by the Unipromed' Institute and the Kirovgrad Works, the following were among the main conclusions drawn: the method is practicable for the treatment of copper-zinc and copper-lead-zinc sulphide concentrates to give a dust containing zinc, lead and rare metals; the ratio of previously charged liquid matte to concentrate is 1:2.5-3.0; coal consumption in the reducing period does not exceed 20% of the concentrate weight; melt temperatures should be 1 150 - 1 250 °C in Stage I, 1 200 - 1 400 in II and 1 350 - 1 450 °C in III; complete oxidation is neither practicable nor desirable; the

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Treatment of Polymetallic Sulphide Concentrates in a Converter by Pyrometallurgical Selection

air/coal ratio should be such as to give 40% CO_2 and 60% CO in the gas phase; copper contents in the ferruginous slag are 1.5-3%, hence the slag is treated further; 80% of the zinc is trapped in the dust; 80% of the copper is in the crude copper (98.0-98.5% Cu, 0.07% Ni, 0.004-0.02% Sb, 0.002-0.004% Bi; crude dust yield is 11% of the concentrate weight. The present form of the plant layout is shown (Fig.4) and the economic advantages of the process for Kirovgrad-region ores are said to have been confirmed by calculations by the Giprotsvetmet and Unipromed organisations.
There are 4 figures and 7 references, of which 6 are Russian and 1 English.

ASSOCIATIONS: Unipromed' and Kirovgrad Coppr Smelting Works (Kirovgradskiy medeplavil'nyy zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

SOV/136-59-4-3/24

AUTHORS: Drobchenko, A.T., Bulatov, V.D., Babadzhan, A.A., and Kabanov, L.M.

TITLE: Treating the Dzhezkazgan Copper-Lead Ores by Differential Flotation Followed by a Pyro-Selective Converter Treatment (Pererabotka medno-svintsovoy rudy Dzhezkazganskogo mestorozhdeniya po skheme kollektivnoy flotatsii s posleduyushchey piroselektsiyey v konvertere)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 4, pp 10-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There is a considerable quantity of ore used on the Kirovgradsky copper smelter which is obtained from Dzhezkazgan and contains 4-5% Cu and 0.8-1.5 Pb. Selective flotation was at first used in the scheme (Fig 1) for extracting the metals but this was found to be unsatisfactory as the ratio of the metals was unsuitable, the metal content varied within wide limits and the quantity of reagents used was very costly. The cost-price of lead produced by this method was high and the yield very variable (table 1). Work carried out at the Unipromed Institute on copper-zinc production by pyroselective means had shown that lead was recovered at a greater rate even

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Treating the Dzhezkazgan Copper-Lead Ores by Differential Flotation Followed by a Pyro-Selective Converter Treatment

than zinc. An experiment was therefore carried out and was successful leading to the production scheme in Fig 2; differential flotation of sulphides followed by pyroselective treatment. The concentrate from the flotation contained 30 to 33% Cu and 9.25 to 10.72% Pb. This was passed to the converter where coke was used as a reducing agent. The results of this method are given in table 4 and the relative cost compared with selective flotation in table 6. This shows its advantages over selective flotation which are: higher amount of lead extracted; copper content in dust from pyroselection much less; extraction of zinc and rare metals as well as lead; copper extraction higher by 3 to 4%; no poisonous cyanide materials used and running costs significantly lower. There are 2 figures, 6 tables and 4 Soviet references.

DROBCHENKO, A. T.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Approaches for improvement of the technology of enrichment and complete utilization of ore from the Kirovgradskiy Rayon." Sverdlovsk, 1961. 20 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Ural Polytechnic Inst imeni S. M. Kirov); 150 copies; pricenot given; list of author's works on pp 19-20 (12 entries); (KL, 7-61 sup, 235)

GARENSKIKH, A.D.; DROBCHENKO, A.T.; RANSKIY, B.N.; SHELUDYAKOV, L.N.

Recovery from waste slag by cementation. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 17 no.5:27-30 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Slag)

DROBCHENKO, A.T.; MAZANIK, V.N.; RANSKIY, B.N.; KHARAIM, V.A.; SMIRNOV, V.I.; TIKHONOV, A.I.

Regularities of the reduction process for liquid slags from copper smelting. TSvet. met. 36 no.12:15-18 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

DROBCHENKO, A.T.; SMIRNOV, V.I.; MAZANIK, V.N.; TIKHONOV, A.I.; RANSKIY, B.N.; KHARAIM, V.A.

Retreatment of slags from the smelting of secondary copper containing raw materials. TSvet. met. 37 no.12:23-25 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

83356

S/139/60/000/004/013/033
E032/E514

9.2571 1144

AUTHORS: Mishin, D.D. and Drobchenko, L.D.

TITLE: Temperature Dependence of Magnetostriction Properties of Ni-Zn Ferrites

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1960, No.4, pp.131-134

TEXT: The temperature dependence of magnetic properties of the following specimens was investigated. Fe_2O_3 - 66.6%, ZnO - 9.7%, NiO - 19.7%, CuO - 4% and Fe_2O_3 - 66%, ZnO - 22%, NiO - 12%. These two materials have the code numbers F-100 and F-600 respectively. The specimen dimensions were: diameter 2.7 mm; length 120 mm. A magnetometric method was used to determine the temperature dependence of the susceptibility in the weak field region, the magnetization curve, and the coercive force in the temperature region between -196 and +150°C. It was found that the magnetic susceptibility of the above ferrite specimens for fields between 10^{-2} Oe and 2/3 of the coercive force is independent of the magnetizing field, i.e. the magnetic susceptibility of the ferrites is due to reversible magnetization processes in this field region.

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E032/E514

Temperature Dependence of Magnetostriction Properties of Ni-Zn Ferrites

The coercive force decreases monotonically with increasing temperature (Fig.4). The initial permeability $\mu_a(T)$ is said to be inconsistent with the formula $\mu_a(T) = CI_s^2(T)/\sqrt{k(T)}$ (the symbols are not defined). The effect of temperature on the magnetization curve and the coercive force for Ni-Zn ferrites is qualitatively similar to the case of most of the metallic magnetically-soft ferromagnetics. There are 5 figures and 7 references: all Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosuniversitet imeni A. M. Gor'kogo
(Ural State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1959

Card 2/2

MISHIN, D.D.; DROBCHENKO, L.D.

Temperature dependence of magneto-static properties of nickel-zinc ferrites. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.4:131-134 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ural'skiy gosuniversitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo.
(Nickel ferrate--Magnetic properties) (Zinc ferrate--Magnetic properties)

DROBENYA, Z. F.

"Premature Births (Etiology, Clinical Manifestations, and Pathomorphology of the Placenta)." Cand Med Sci, Minsk State Medical Inst, 6 Jan 55. (SB, 26 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

DROBENYA, Z.F.

Pathomorphologic changes in the placenta in late toxicosis of pregnancy. Akush. i gin. no.4:22-25 Jl-Ag '55 (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav.prof. L.S.Persianinov) i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii o. Zaveduyushchego--dotsent G.A.Minin--Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PREGNANCY, TOXEMIAS, physiol.
pathomorphol. changes in placenta)
(PLACENTA, in various dis.
toxemia, pathomorphol. changes)

DROBENYA, Z.F.; RABTSEVICH, T.S.

Rare case of "spontaneous rupture" of the aorta in the eclampsia of pregnancy. Zdrav. Belor. 4 no.2:63 F '58. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kafedr akusherstva i ginekologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. L.S. Persianinov) i patologicheskoy anatomii (zaveduyushchiy - professor Yu. V. Gul'kevich) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta i I klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.I. Shuba).
(PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS) (AORTA—RUPTURE)

DROBENYA, Z. F.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.10 Vol.11/6 Obst. & Gyne June 58

925. PROPHYLAXIS OF PREMATURE LABOUR (Russian text) - Drobenya Z. F. - ZDRAVOOKHR. BELORUSSII 1956, 11 (28-30)

Causes of premature labour in 437 women were as follows: influenza, tonsillitis, and other infectious diseases, 26.3%; late toxaemia of pregnancy, 26.1%; underdevelopment of the female constitution in general or of the genital organs in particular, 15.1%; abortions and spontaneous mis-carriages, 17%. Past history of illness was studied in 240 cases of threatened abortion; all patients were hospitalized; pregnancy continued in 75 women and labour took place at term. According to the author's observations progesterone can be employed in doses not exceeding 5 mg. a day, and for not more than 8-10 days. If the danger of a premature termination of pregnancy arises fairly late in its course, good results are obtained with 2% soda solution in enema, or taking soda by mouth (half a teaspoonful 2-3 times a day). The action of soda is apparently explicable by the fact that pituitrin and acetylcholine are destroyed in its presence. The author attributes great importance in the prophylaxis of premature labour to the work of women's clinics, a therapeutic regime and measures directed to the improvement of the trophic functions of the nervous system and lowering of uterine excitability. (S)

PERSIANINOV, L.S., prof.; DROBENYA, Z.F.

Use of proserine for the stimulation of labor. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.12: 8-9 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PROSTIGMINE) (LABOR (OBSTETRICS))

DROBENYA, Z.F., dotsent

Appendicitis and pregnancy. Zdrav. Bel. 6 no.12:32-33 D '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Kafdera akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. I.M. Starovoytov) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(APPENDICITIS) (PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

DROBENYA, Z.F.

Metrorrhexis at the site of a previous cesarean section. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.5:60-62 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zaveduyushchiy - professor I.M.Starovoytov) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta i 3-ya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa Minska (glavnyy vrach A.I.Korkhov).
(UTERUS--RUPTURE) (CESAREAN SECTION)

DROBENYA, Z.F.

Pregnancy and fibromyoma of the uterus. Zdrav.Bel. no.3:56-57 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - professor I.M. Starovoytov) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF) (UTERUS--TUMORS)

DROBENYA, Z.F.

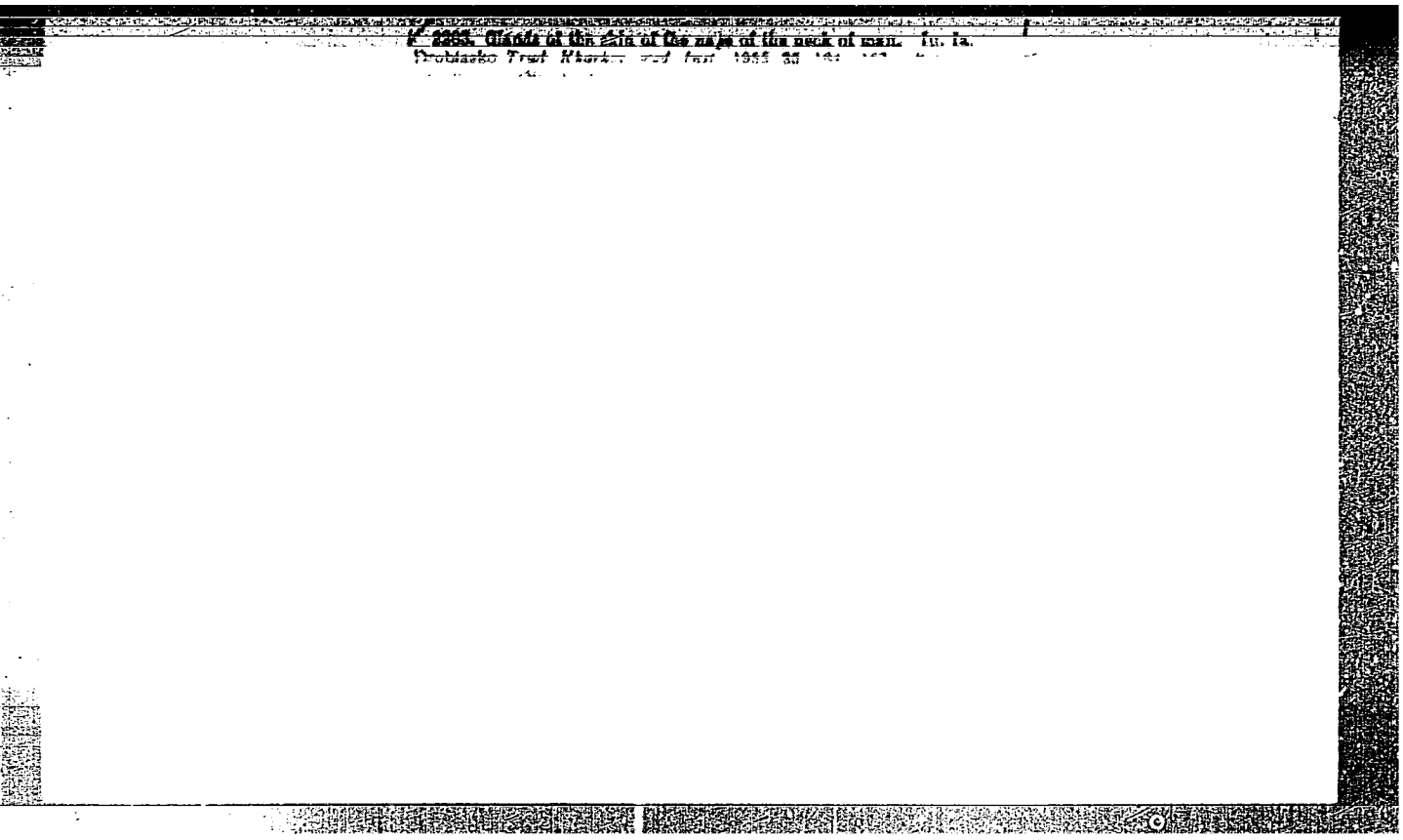
Use of the vacuum extractor in complicated labor. Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.1:63-65 J'63. (MIRA16:8)

1.Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. I.M.Starovoytov) i 3-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.I.Korkhov) g.Minska.
(LABOR, COMPLICATED)
(OBSTETRICS--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

DROBHI, Sandor, dr.

Hepatolobectomy and splenectomy after subcutaneous repture of liver & spleen. Orv. hetil. 95 no.34:935-937 22 Aug 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Sebeszeti klinikajanak (igazgato: Hedri Endre dr. Egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye
(SPLEEN, rupture
splenectomy with hepatolobectomy after subcutaneous rupture)
(LIVER, rupture
splenectomy with hepatolobectomy after subcutaneous rupture)



BELYAYEV, G.I., doktor tekhn. nauk [deceased]; SHCHEGLOVA, M.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; GERZHAVA, D.V., inzh.; DROBICH, O.P., inzh.

Interaction of steel with silicate melts. Stek. i ker. 22 no.8: 27-29 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (for Belyayev, Shcheglova). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskiy institut trubnoy promyshlennosti (for Gerzhava, Drobich).

DROBIL, M.; AMBRUS, J.

"Contribution to the study of conditions on the Great Schutt Island."

p. 34 (Czechoslovak Geographical Society) Vol. 63, no. 1, 1958 Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 5, May 1958

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 17 Vol. 3/9 Public [illegible] ept. 57

2912. DROBIL M., RADULOV S., HLUCHAŇ E., BALAŽOVA G. and MAYER J. Bratislava. Nové úlohy našej hygieny v súvise s rozvojom bádania a využívania nukleárnej energie. New tasks of hygiene in connection with development and research in the application of nuclear energy LEK.OBZOR 1956, 5 2 (116-121) Tables 1

The first part of the article deals with the biological effect of radioactive radiation and the problem of the admissible doses for the human organism. In the 2nd part the necessity of protective measures is pointed out and their practical application described. Protective apparatus against direct irradiation, control at menaced spots, personal protective measures in environments where radioactive hazards are present, elimination of contaminated solids, sanitation of atmosphere and soil, control and purification of sewage and the protection of foodstuffs against radiation are dealt with consecutively.

Drobil - Bratislava

DROBIL

MACUCH, P.; DROBIL, M.; GRUNT, J.

The participation of the hygienist in territorial planning. J. Hyg. Epidem., Praha 1 no.4:451-459 1957.

1. Institute of Hygiene, Bratislava.
(HYGIENE,
hygienist's role in territorial planning)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/3 Public Health Mar 59

1069. SANITARY-TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE SANITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF HISTORICAL TOWNS (IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA) - Zdravotno-technický poh'lad na asanáciu a rekonštrukciu našich historických mestských sídlisk - Drobil M. Oblastn. Úst. Hyg., Bratislava - LEK. OBZ. 1958, 7/4 (217-220)

About 90% of the urban settlements in Czechoslovakia originate from the Gothic and Baroque periods. Reconstruction of historically valuable towns is therefore one of the most important problems of communal hygiene. The article deals with the principal aspects of these problems, and emphasizes the importance of co-operation between hygienists and town planners. Kirilčuková - Bratislava

MACUCH, P.; DROBIL, M.

New trends in housing construction with special reference to hygienic aspects. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.27-28:833-835 4 July 58.

1. Oblastny ustav hygieny v Bratislave, prednosta doc. dr. P. Macuch. P. M., Bratislava, Tr. cs. armady 40.
(HOUSING,
construction, hyg. aspects (Cz))

Drobil, M

[redacted], Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source: Ceskoslovenska Hygiena, Vol V, No 2-3, Prague, Mar 60, Page 101.

Data:

B-6

MACHEK, P.
Academic degrees: M D, Docent
Affiliation: Director of the Oblast Institute of Hygiene, Bratislava
Data: Co-author of "An Analysis of the Contamination of the Atmosphere by Fluorine Compounds in the Environment of Aluminum Plant," Source, Page 101.

DROBIL, M.
Affiliation: Oblast Institute of Hygiene, Bratislava
Data: Co-author of "An Analysis of the Contamination of the Atmosphere by Fluorine Compounds in the Environment of an Aluminum Plant," Source, p 101.

JANOVICOVA, J.
Affiliation: Oblast Institute of Hygiene, Bratislava
Data: Co-author of "An Analysis of the Contamination of the Atmosphere by Fluorine Compounds in the Environment of an Aluminum Plant." Source, p 101.

AMBRUS, J.
Affiliation: Oblast Institute of Hygiene, Bratislava
Data: Co-auther of "An Analysis of the Contamination of the Atmosphere by Fluorine Compounds in the Environment of an Aluminum Plant." Source, p 101.

CAPACH J.
Affiliation: Oblast Institute of Hygiene, Bratislava
Data: Co-auther of "An Analysis of the Contamination of the Atmosphere by Fluorine Compounds in the Environment of an Aluminum Plant." Source, p 101.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041121(

MACUCH, P.; DROBIL, M.

Hygienic problems in territorial planning. Cesk. hyg. 7 no.6: 359-362 Jl '62.
(HYGIENE)

DROBIL, M.

Hygiene of housing. Cesk. hyg. 7 no.6:369-370 Jl '62.
(HOUSING) (HYGIENE)

DROBIL, M.

Czechoslovakia

Institute of Hygiene -- Oblast Institute for Slovakia -- Bratislava (Ustav hygieny -- oblastny ústav pre Slovensko -- Bratislava); Director: P. MUCUCH, Prof, MD

Bratislava, Lekársky Obzor, No 1, 1963, pp 21-26

"On the Question of Colors in the Milieu of the Hospital."

DROBILKO, G. A.,

"Development of Planning and Control of Production in the LMZ," Technological Developments at the Leningrad Metal Works imeni Stalin, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. p. 213.

DROBILKO, G.A., otv.red.; GLEBOV, B.A., red.; MAYZEL', A.M., red.; MERNIK, M.Kh., red.; KONTOROVICH, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Problems of the production technology of turbines] Nekotorye voprosy tekhnologii proizvodstva turbin. Pod obshchei red. G.A. Drobilko. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 397 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod. Otdel tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

(Turbines)

DROBILOVA, L.; SIRO, E.

The part played by underground water in the total drainage of the Vah River in the period 1931-1940. p. 3.

Vol. 3, no. 1/2, 1955
VODOHOSPODARSKY CASOPIS
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

DROBILOVA, L.

The problem of the water conditions in the Slovak river basins. p. 184.

Vol. 3, no. 3/4, 1955
VODOHOSPODARSKY CASOPIS
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

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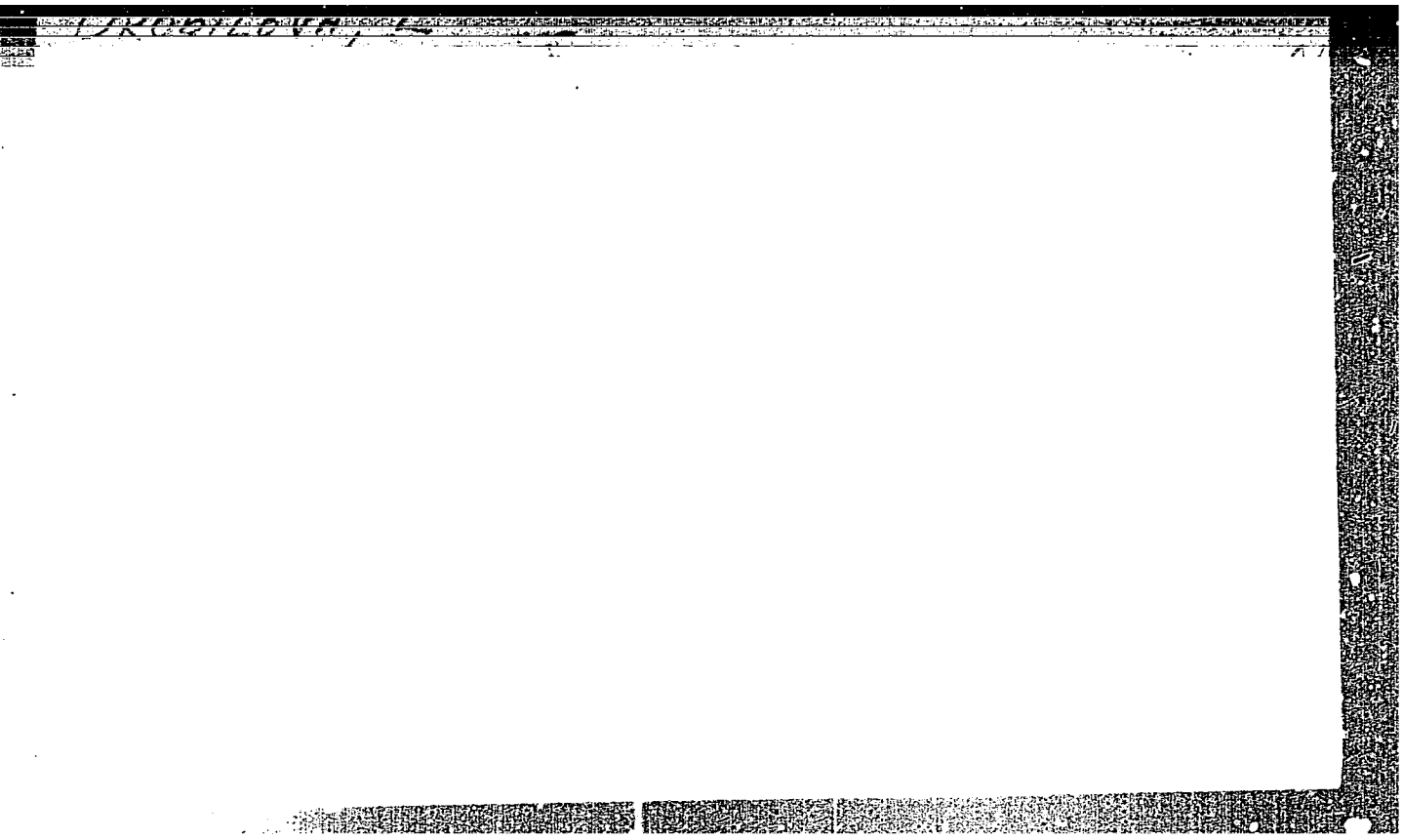

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Oscillation of crystalline substances near the limit of elasticity.

and consequently also the resonance amplitude and in very pure zinc such structural changes occur even at room temperature. However, in aluminium which is not of high purity an accumulation of structural changes take place at room temperature which leads to a monotonous change of the resonance amplitude. Thus, it is concluded that the effects observed by Takahashi do not produce any new features which would assist understanding the mechanism of the plasticity of crystals.
There are five figures and 2 references, one of which is Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June 7, 1956.

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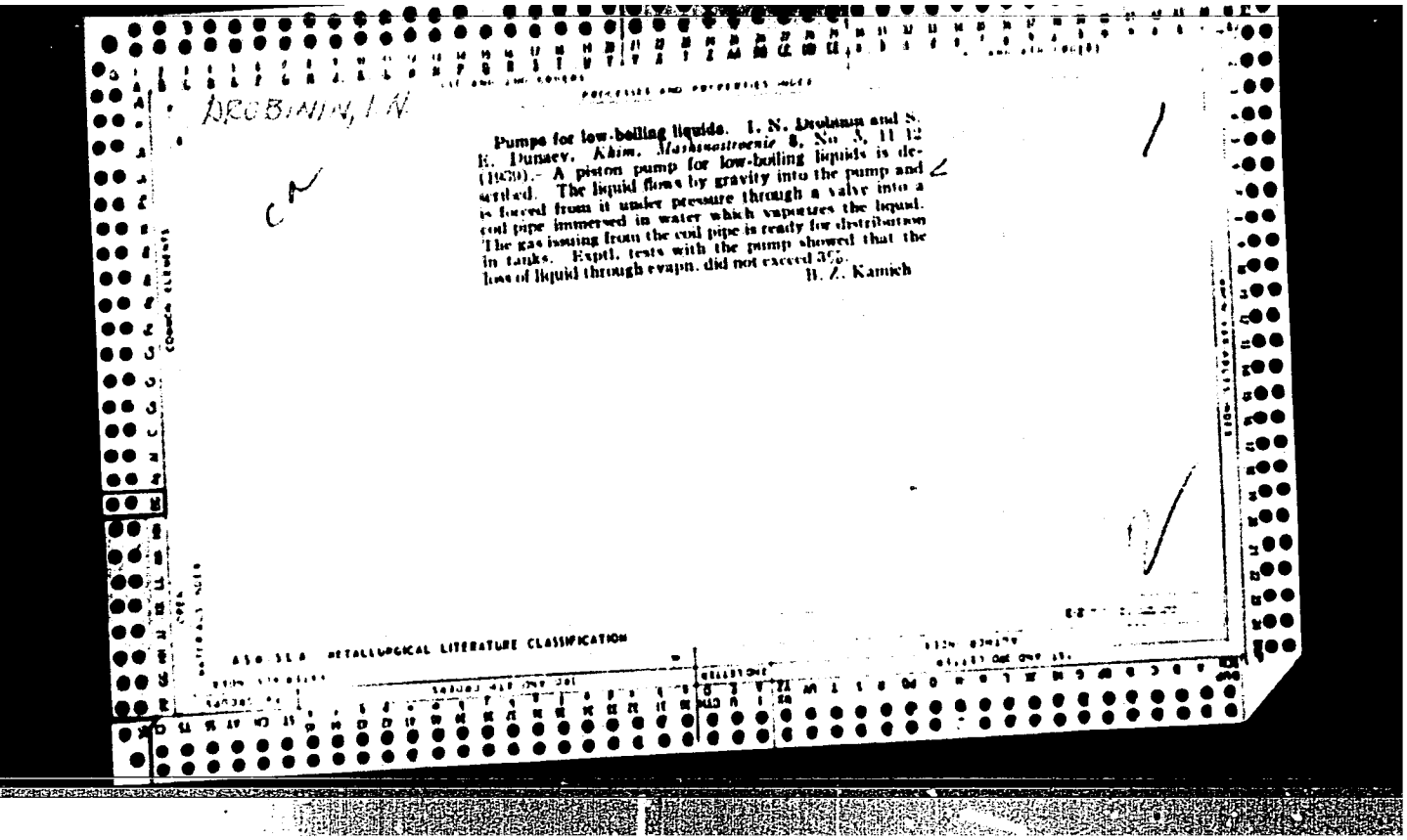

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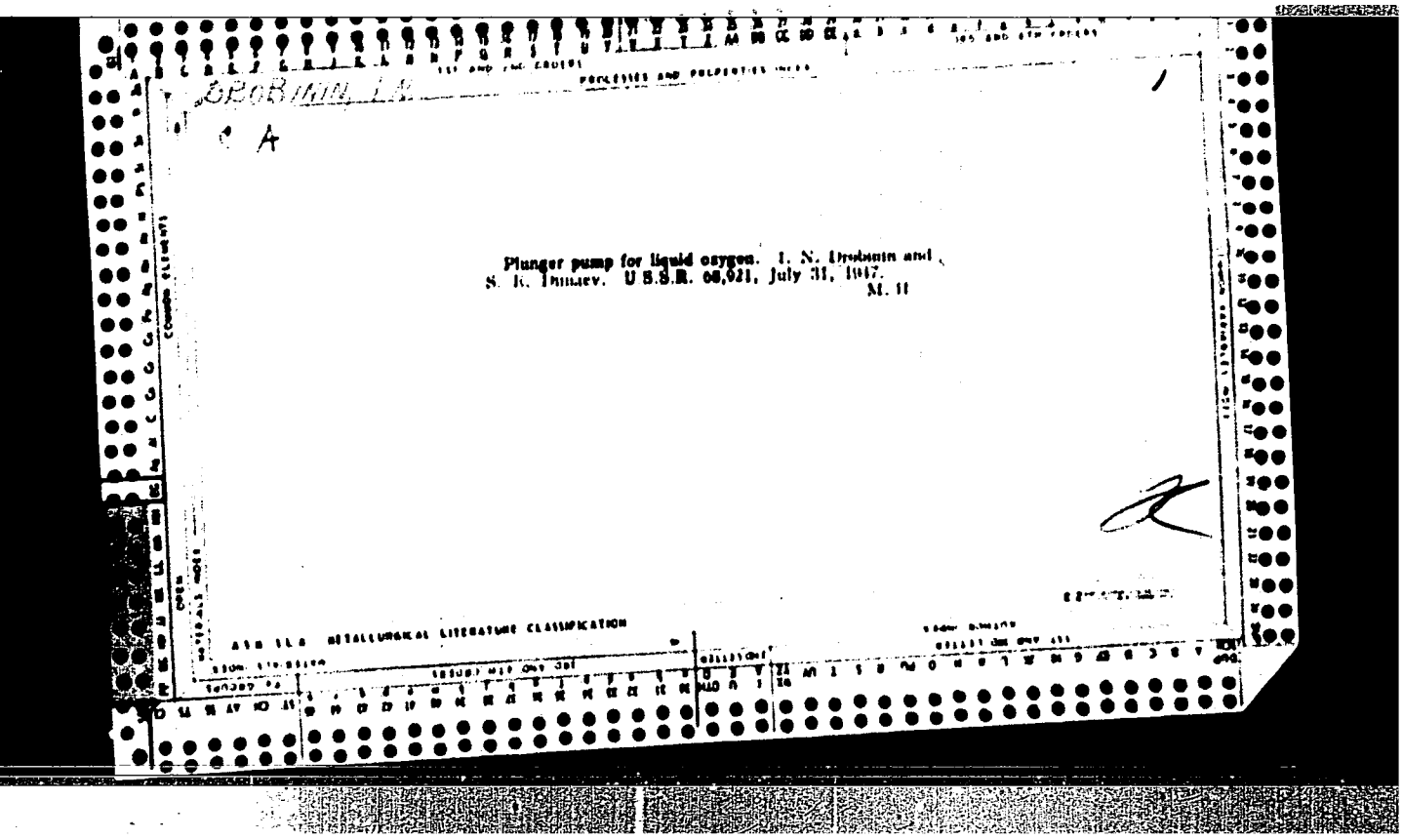
B. Z. Kamich

A50 S18 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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